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1457, only mentions the Balmhorn. Of passes, the St. Bernard and the Simplon appear first under recognizable appellatives in the *Claudii Ptolomaei Cosmographia* of Donis in 1482 (Nicolaus Germanus). On the map of 1548 by Johannes Stumpf, Zermatt is recognizable, and the Mons Martis may stand for the group of peaks culminating in Monte Rosa, although Mr. Wäber identifies it with Monte Moro. But it is likely that not single summits, but groups (massifs), were meant by such names as Antrun Mons, Mons Martis, Mons Sylvius; the last referring to the region of the Matterhorn (Matterjoch). The author insists, perhaps too strongly, on the fact that passes appeared earlier in orographic nomenclature of Switzerland than summits. That the Mons Martis is intended for the Monte Rosa cluster is shown by the course of streams on the 1548 map. That the word "rosa" should mean a glacier, in the dialect of the Val d'Aosta, furnishes a more plausible and likely ethnology of the second highest mountain in Europe than the explanations generally admitted. The Valais was much less known than, for instance, the Bernese Oberland, where the Eiger (Mons Egere) and the Eiger-Rotstock (Truncus rubeus) are mentioned, in documents, already in 1252.

Among the remaining contents of this interesting year-book may be mentioned the long list of explorations during a part of 1903 and 1904, the crossing from Lenk to Leuk (les-Bains) by Küttner in 1780, and several of the reviews. One of these calls attention to the importance of Coolidge's book on Josias Simler and the origins of Alpinism as far as 1600 (Grenoble 1904).

A. F. B.

**Du Transvaal à Lourenço Marques. Lettres de Mme. Ruth Berthoud-Junod.** Publiées par Gaston de la Rive et Arthur Grandjean. 308 pp. Map, 28 Illustrations, and Appendix. George Bridel & Co., Lausanne, 1904. (Price, 3 fr.)

The author was a missionary's wife who, with her husband, made an overland journey, by ox team, from the Transvaal to Lourenço Marques, where they established a mission. Their success in the mission field was gratifying. Mme. Berthoud-Junod died in 1901 after nearly twelve years in Africa. Her letters are no commonplace description of missionary experiences. With a vivid pen the author sketched travel in Africa, the natives, and missionary work. She had an eye for the picturesque and the uncommon. She was writing to friends and not for the public, which may explain in part her naturalness and the ease and grace of her descriptions. The letters are worthy of preservation in book form.

**Bilder aus Südasien. Von Pauline Gräfin Montgelas.** 146 pp. 6 Illustrations, and a Sketch Map. Theodor Ackermann, Munich, 1906.

A very readable account of the travels of the Countess de Montgelas in her extensive journey through Cochin-China, Cambodia, Siam, Java, Burma, and India. It is not frothy nor diffuse, but the writer describes succinctly what she saw that she regarded as most worthy of comment.

**L'Ubaye et Le Haut-Verdon. Essai Géographique par F. Arnaud.** 216 pp., and Maps. Published by the author, Barcelonnette, 1906.

Mr. Arnaud says that Alpinists and tourists who use the French Staff map on the scale of 1:80,000 find that much information of importance to tourists is lacking on the sheets. Among the mountains of southern France, for example, there are areas of ten square kilometers in which there is not a single name.